

died February 21, 1953. Livingston died January 20, 1932. Their children were: Livingston Clegg, Mary Ann, Francis Clayton, Juventa (Mrs. Charles Hamblin) and Walter.

Livingston was the fifth child in the family. He sailed from Liverpool, England, for New York with his mother, brothers and sisters on the "Tapscott," on May 14, 1862. Arriving at New York, they left at once by train for the Missouri River, where they joined the Captain Homer Duncan company. The family reached Heber Valley on September 22, 1862. Here they rejoined Robert Montgomery, husband and father of the group.

Livingston shared all the early experiences of pioneer times. He was especially gifted as a mimic, reader and singer. He and William Harvey, also a singer, served as a source of entertainment for most public and social gatherings. "Leave," as he was called, was a talented writer and contributed poems and song lyrics on many festive occasions.

Livingston filled a mission to the Northern States for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was a member of the Wasatch Stake High Council.

Amelia Ann Clegg Montgomery was active in Church and civic organizations. She was the first president of Heber Third Ward Primary and later was president of the Mutual. She was a charter member of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

JOHN LOURY MONTGOMERY



John Loury Montgomery was born on August 30, 1868, at Heber City, to John Horrocks and Mary Rogers Montgomery.

He married Sarah Ellen Moulton on June 28, 1897. At the age of 12 he began to work hard, mostly assisting in logging operations with older men. As a young man, he worked at the Ontario Tunnel at Park City. After his marriage he moved to Heber, where he farmed and raised cattle. He was water master for the North Field Irrigation Company for 30 years. In 1912 his right leg was mangled in a hay baler, causing him great suffering. Years later it had to be amputated below the knee. He was Heber City night watchman four years. Having lost his first wife in 1923, he married Annie Webster on June 11, 1928. One son, Clyde, was born to them. He died in his sleep December 14, 1942, and was buried in Heber City Cemetery.

SARAH ELLEN NELLIE MOULTON MONTGOMERY



Sarah Ellen Nellie Moulton was born June 28, 1878, on a cattle ranch nine miles north of Heber City. Her parents were William Denton Moulton and Mary Larrina Lee. After a happy life on the ranch and a district school education, she attended the Wasatch Academy at Heber, Utah, where she lived with her Grandmother Lee. She later took a dressmaking course for one winter in Salt Lake City. She married John Loury Montgomery on June 28, 1897. Five daughters and two sons blessed this union. Marvel (Mrs. Joe Hilton), William L., Mary (Mrs. Harold Duke), Teenie (Mrs. Reed Rasband), J. Neal, Nellie (Mrs. Herbert Madsen), Doris (Mrs. Roy Clift).

She worked in the Relief Society, acting as organist and teacher.

She died March 10, 1923, and was buried in Heber City Cemetery.

LIVINGSTON CLEGG MONTGOMERY



L. C. Montgomery was born October 3, 1888, in Heber City, Utah, son of Livingston and Amelia Ann Clegg Montgomery, Utah pioneers.

His early education was received in the Heber schools, completing his high school years after serving a mission for the LDS Church in the Northern States from 1909 to 1912. He attended Brigham Young University in Provo and was graduated from the University of Utah law school, coming to Heber City to practice law in 1916.

He married Edna Lodell, daughter of Joseph and Martha Lodell of Chicago, Illinois, in the Salt Lake Temple on February 3, 1921. They became the parents of two splendid sons, Robert L. Montgomery, a bank executive, and Edward L. Montgomery, a prominent attorney. There are five grandchildren.

Mr. Montgomery held many offices of trust. He was elected mayor of Heber City for one term and was a stalwart in the Democratic party in Utah. L. C., as he was called, was a fearless defender for the rights of the people of Wasatch County and served as county attorney for 22 years. He was president of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Assn. for 17 years and in 1937 was named to a trade commission board by Gov. Henry H. Blood to investigate unfair trade practices. In 1941, L. C. was elected vice president of the American Livestock Assn. An outspoken positivist of the old school in the western livestock industry, Mr. Montgomery's influence was extensively felt in formulation of policies on grazing on the public domain. L. C. was a former member of the board of trustees of Utah State University and was a director of the

Commercial Bank of Utah. He was an active member of the LDS Church all his life.

His wife Edna died February 3, 1951. He married Mrs. Eva Bonner Jensen on April 28, 1952, in the Mesa LDS Temple. Mr. Montgomery passed away suddenly in the evening of July 18, 1952, of a coronary embolism, at the age of 63 years.

JOSEPH STACY MURDOCK



Joseph S. Murdock, first bishop in Heber, lived a most interesting and active life. He was born June 26, 1822, at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, and it was here that his father's family embraced Mormonism in 1836.

Some time after this the family started for the body of the Church, which at that time was located at Nauvoo, Illinois. By this time young Murdock was about 20 years of age. Before starting out with his father and other members of the family, he concluded he would marry. Miss Eunice Sweet was a noble young lady, who also believed in the new religion, and he proposed to her and they were married just prior to starting on their journey for Nauvoo, where they arrived in 1842, and met the Prophet Joseph Smith. Old father Murdock turned all his property over to the Church and in return received his "inheritance in Zion," under the direction of the prophet.

Young Murdock became well acquainted with Joseph and Hyrum, often sitting under their teachings.

On March 21, 1843, he received his patriarchal blessing under the hands of Hyrum Smith. Among other things he was promised that he should have a numerous posterity, a very peculiar promise, since the young man had been married a number of years and his wife had, as yet, borne

no children. In 1843 the young man was ordained a Seventy under the direction of the Prophet Joseph.

At the expulsion of the saints from Nauvoo, he, with his wife, mother, sister and two brothers, started for the Rocky Mountains, the father having died previous to the expulsion from the city. While the body of the Church was on the banks of the Missouri River, word came for 500 able-bodied men to go and fight the nation's battles with Mexico. Like a true patriot, Mr. Murdock turned his charge over to the care of one of his younger brothers, a mere lad, and volunteered his services to the country. Being an excellent hand with cattle, however, he was excused from military life and placed in charge of the cattle of those who joined the Mormon Battalion. He continued the journey across the plains, arriving in Salt Lake Valley on September 22, 1847, when the new home of the saints was less than two months old.

In 1849 he was called by President Brigham Young to go back to Green River and assist the saints who were coming to Zion. The year 1852 came, and still Mr. Murdock was childless. But in the fall of 1852 the young man took a second wife. His wife Fannie gave her husband the hand of Miss Eliza Clark, by whom he had two children. He married again, this time taking two wives, Jane Sharp and Elizabeth Hunter, and in 1858 he married Pernetta Murdock, an Indian girl.

In 1856, President Young called him to take his family and assist in settling Carson Valley. When word reached President Young, in 1857, that Johnston's army was on its way to Utah, the Carson Valley settlers were called back to Salt Lake City. In the fall of that year he took his family and moved to American Fork.

On November 15, 1860, he was ordained a bishop under the hands of Brigham Young and sent to preside over the people who were locating Wasatch County, and, therefore, was first bishop of Heber. While acting in that capacity he served one term as representative of the county in the territorial legislature. In 1867 he, with others, was called to settle St. Joe. on the Muddy River. He remained there three years, when he was released by President Young to return home to Provo Valley. While on

his way home he secured a contract from the government for carrying the mail from Provo to Echo, via Provo Canyon, and continued in this business for a number of years. He was a pioneer in every sense of the word, always engaged in building up new country and making peace with the Indians. He had a magnetic influence over the redmen, who would always listen to him.

In 1889 he was arraigned before Judge Blackburn at Provo for infringement of the Edmunds-Tucker law. His first wife had died years before, and he was advised to marry one of his plural wives and repudiate the others. He was a firm believer in the principle of "plural marriage," and obeyed the principle feeling from the depths of his heart it was of God, and no man could persuade him to repudiate any of his wives. They had been true to him, and he could not go back on the sacred promises he made with them in the days of their youth. He was sentenced to a term of one month in the territorial penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation. The aged gentleman by this time had fully convinced the judge of his honesty. Committal papers were handed him and he was allowed to go from the courtroom unattended by guard. He went back home to visit his family, then went down to Salt Lake and presented his own committal papers at the penitentiary, was taken in, and served out his sentence of one month.

In the days of the Black Hawk troubles, Mr. Murdock took a leading hand in settling the Indian uprisings of those days. When Wasatch Stake was organized he was made president of the High Council, which position he held at the time of his death. He always manifested implicit confidence in Mormonism, even to the hour of his death. He was the husband of five wives, the father of 32 children, and he had 137 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, a total posterity of 175, so he lived to see the words of Patriarch Hyrum Smith fulfilled to the very letter.

ELIZABETH HUNTER MURDOCK

Elizabeth Hunter Murdock, wife of Joseph Stacy Murdock was born on April 17, 1839, in Clarkmman, Clackmmanshire, Scot-



land, the third daughter of Robert and Agnes Hunter. The parents enjoyed a happy life, except for a difference in their religious views. When the Mormon missionaries preached the gospel to Agnes, she accepted it, but was rejected by her family, particularly two brothers who were Methodist ministers. This viewpoint on the part of the brothers intrigued Robert, and he investigated the Church and joined, uniting the family religiously.

Desiring to come to Zion, the Hunter family began saving and planning. Agnes and her children came first, leaving Robert behind to dispose of the home and store. They sailed on September 4, 1850, from Liverpool, traveling to New Orleans, and from there to St. Louis. They settled in a little mining town of Grabies to wait for their husband and father. But within a year, Agnes died, leaving the four children, ages 16 to 6, all alone. Their uncle, Adam Hunter, soon arrived from Scotland, only to bring word of the illness and death of the father. One of the girls went to Utah with her Uncle Adam, and the others later came with David Love, who married the oldest of the girls. During the trip across the plains, Elizabeth had to watch over her little brother, Jimmy, and care for the family cow. She walked the entire distance to Utah barefoot. They arrived in Salt Lake on August 15, 1852.

Elizabeth found work in a number of the homes of the saints, and also renewed a friendship with a girl friend from Scotland, Jane Sharp. She and Jane were married to Joseph Murdock on June 11, 1854. With her husband and his wives, Jane went to Carson, Nevada, on a colonizing mission for the Church, and then, with the threat of Johnston's army in Utah, they returned the next year and settled in Amer-

ican Fork. The families prospered here for four years, and in 1860 Elizabeth went with her husband to Heber, where he was called as bishop. They later went to southern Nevada on what was called the "muddy mission," to help settle Dixie and start raising cotton.

Elizabeth and her family had a difficult time in the "Muddy" area. The land was hard and untillable, and the food was coarse and tasteless. They thought they were in Utah, but when it was learned the land was in Nevada, and when Arizona also tried to claim the land, the settlers were instructed by President Brigham Young to settle elsewhere. Elizabeth returned to Heber, where she lived among family and friends for the rest of her life. She was always active in the Church, and the Relief Society was her special joy. She served in every ward capacity and was in the presidency of the Stake Relief Society, traveling by carriage and buggy to visit all the wards.

At 75, Elizabeth broke her leg and the doctors told her she would never walk again, but she mustered up determination and, with the help of a crutch, was able to walk everywhere. Her love of cooking and of books kept her busy throughout her life. In her declining years she sold her home and built an apartment on the side of her daughter Anne's home, where she happily lived until her ninety-sixth year, dying at home on June 11, 1935.

JANE SHARP MURDOCK

In Scotland "a wee bonnie lassie," Jane Sharp was born to Nathaniel and Cecelia Sharp on April 13, 1838, in a small town called Sterling.

The father worked in the mines. The miners lived in apartments furnished by the mine owners. The Sharp family and the Hunter family lived across the hall from each other and Jane Sharp and Elizabeth Hunter became fast friends. This friendship lasted all the days of their lives.

After some years, Nathaniel Sharp contracted miner's consumption and passed away after a long and painful illness, leaving his wife and children alone. She later married Gibson Condie. The Hunter family and the Cecelia Sharp Condie family left their native land to come to Zion after ac-

ceiving the gospel. They endured many hardships and settled in the barren valley of Great Salt Lake.

Brigham Young was at that time managing what was called the Church pastures, which had been moved from Davis County to Salt Lake County.

Joseph Stacy Murdock, a great friend and admirer of Brigham Young, arrived in Salt Lake Valley on September 22, 1847, and was given employment at the Church pastures and dairy farm.

At this time polygamy was being practiced among the Latter-day Saints, so Jane Sharp and Elizabeth Hunter became the wives of Joseph Stacy Murdock on June 11, 1854. Jane Sharp Murdock was the mother of nine fine children, six boys and three girls. She lived most of her life in Heber City. Jane Murdock had a loom and spent many an hour weaving carpets, sewing rug rugs and coloring them to make the carpets prettier.

She knitted socks and gloves for her family of boys, sewing everything by hand. She also found time to help with the poor and assisted in the Relief Society whenever help was needed. Jane traveled much to carry cookies, bread, jelly or some tasty bite to old folks or the sick or as birthday surprises. Jane spent many nights helping to care for the sick or little children, or to baby-sit, for free, to help a tired mother.

She loved to go to meetings, parties or anywhere to visit or have a little recreation. She usually had good health.

The children of Joseph Stacy and Jane Sharp were: David Nathaniel, Nymphus Hyrum, Willard Milton, William Henry, Stanley Gibson, Margaret Ellen, Sarah Jane and Royal Stacy. Cecilia died as a child.

ELIZA CLARK MURDOCK

Eliza Clark Murdock, wife of Joseph Stacy Murdock, was born May 17, 1830, in Herefordshire, England, daughter of Thomas Henry and Charlotte Gaitley Clark. Her father, a farmer, had a large family, and all had to work hard.

Thomas Clark, her father, was an elder in the Church of the United Brethren, but when Wilford Woodruff spoke to the

group as a body, the congregation joined the LDS Church. The Clark family later emigrated to America, traveling six weeks on a sailing vessel and then going to Nauvoo. As a girl, Eliza remembered selling eggs at the Mansion House for three cents a dozen.

From Nauvoo, Eliza's father was called to fill a mission in England, and on his return the family moved to Utah, settling in Grantsville. It was here that Eliza met Joseph S. Murdock, who already had one wife, Eunice. Eliza was married on June 2, 1852, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. She proved to be a good wife, caring for her family and in her quiet way always backing up the things her husband needed to do.

She desired to have money of her own, and always kept a few head of cattle and some sheep, which she would sell in the fall. At April and October conferences she always had some money for her husband to attend the meetings in Salt Lake.

She died on April 4, 1898. As she lay in state, her husband said to two of her granddaughters: "Girls, I wish you could be like your grandmother. She was mild and gentle, never once in our married life doing anything to cause me trouble. We were a big family, but she always did as I asked her, and was a good woman."

To the members of the family this was a fitting summation and tribute to her life.

PERNETTA (NETTIE) MURDOCK

Pernetta Murdock, youngest wife of Joseph Stacy Murdock, came first to the Murdock home as a baby to be reared by Eunice, and by a strange turn of circumstances became one of his five wives.

The girl, an Indian, had been stolen by other Indians in a raid, and then discovered by Porter Rockwell, who purchased the girl and also a boy from the Indians to save their lives. Rockwell approached Murdock about taking the two youngsters, and since his first wife, Eunice, had borne no children, Murdock agreed to take the children for her to rear, giving Porter Rockwell two yoke of oxen for them.

Eunice took the youngsters to her heart, and particularly was fond of the girl, giv-

ing her every advantage of education and training. The exact time of her birth is not known, but it is assumed to be about 1842. The girl was taught to be a splendid housekeeper and excellent cook. As she grew to young womanhood she caught the eye of an unscrupulous man, and he persisted in his attention to her. Joseph S. Murdock worried that the man would entice the girl away and then abandon her, so he went to Salt Lake and presented the problem to President Brigham Young. He received a startling answer when President Young told him that he should marry the girl himself. He resisted, indicating she was like a daughter to him, but President Young blessed him and said it was the thing to do. The turn of events caused some difficulty at home, but with faith and prayer they made plans for the marriage, which was performed June 25, 1859, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. The other wives welcomed her into the family relationship and treated her very kindly. Before her husband's death she bore him five children, one of whom died in infancy.

Nettie, as she was known, traveled with her husband to the "Muddy Mission," and also to Heber and the mission call in Dixie. She returned to Heber to rear her children and was always very proud of them. She was a thrifty woman, and would earn extra money by washing, cleaning or helping others. She also earned a little extra money from the sale of hops. She was an excellent cook, and many remember her particularly for her groundcherry pies.

Nettie died in November, 1887, a very young woman. She was known to have lived in a good life, though a very hard one. Those in the family agree that had she lived she could have been proud of her children and her many grandchildren.

JAMES STACY MURDOCK

James Stacy Murdock, son of Joseph Stacy and Elizabeth Hunter Murdock, was born December 8, 1861, at American Fork, Utah. His parents moved the family to Heber, Wasatch County, Utah, in 1862, where he lived a full life.

As a young man, he and his brother, Alva M., built and managed the first livery stable in Heber. They operated a freight line between Heber and the Uintah Basin

and carried the U. S. mail between Heber and Park City, Utah.

James always was a man of industry and foresight, an ardent sportsman and a builder for his community, as well as for himself. He was known throughout the West as one of its most prominent stockmen and wool-growers. Many people were employed in his various interests. He was civic-minded to the extent that at times he bore the expense of promoting issues he believed to be for the public good. The retaining of the Heber Light & Power Company for the community, being an example. The people of the city were about to sell the plant to the Utah Light & Power Company when he and his life-long friend, James W. Clyde, hired an electrical engineer to prove to the community what a valuable asset they possessed. The company is still owned by the city.

James played baseball, hunted and fished as hobbies, and being an ardent lover of horses, he bred and raced standard-bred horses for a time.

He held many public offices during his lifetime. He was elected sheriff in 1891, serving eight years. From 1893 to 1901 he held the position of County Fish and Game Commissioner. He was a director of the Bank of Heber City many years.

He married Dora Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Johanna Kristine Nicol, on February 23, 1882, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. To this couple two sons and six daughters were born: Mrs. Charles E. (Josephine) Bronson, Alva Pierce, Curtis Thomas, Mrs. Thomas (Criss) Jones, Mrs. Lester D. (May) Greenwood, Mrs. Andrew J. (Hope) Mohr, Mrs. Durrell T. (Clara) Burningham, and Mrs. Eldon (Beth) Ritchie.

During the later part of her life, Dora



was an invalid. The loving care James conferred on her and the children lives in the memory of his family and friends. She passed away on October 29, 1907.

On February 27, 1913, James married Violet McNiven, daughter of James and Lydia McNiven. She died May 25, 1933.

James was a big, genial man, a good friend and neighbor, always ready to contribute time and money to any worthy cause.

He passed away in Salt Lake City, January 12, 1936, and was buried in the family plot in Heber City Cemetery.

ALVA M. MURDOCK



Alva Moroni Murdock was born April 26, 1857, in Carson Valley, Nevada. His parents, Joseph Stacy Murdock and Elizabeth Hunter Murdock, had been sent to Carson Valley on a colonizing mission by Brigham Young in 1856.

In 1857, when the crops were ready to harvest, they were called back to Salt Lake by Brigham Young because of the invasion of Johnston's army, and were told to bring ammunition from California.

Alva's father had to sell his ranch and crops as they stood, ready to harvest, to some Texans on their way to the California goldfields for horses and wagons to make the return journey to Utah.

Ten years of hard pioneering followed for the Murdock family, first in American Fork and later in Heber City, where Alva's father, Joseph Stacy Murdock, was the first bishop and also first representative to the State Legislature from Wasatch County. There always was progress, though. A stone home was built in Heber; children were sent to school, and life became somewhat easier.

However, Joseph Murdock's organizational ability was too valuable to the Church to allow him to enjoy the comparative ease and security of the then well-established Heber City, and once more came the call to assist in colonizing, this time in southern Nevada in what is known as the Muddy Mission. So, in 1867, the Murdock family moved to the south, settling near the town of Moapa on the Muddy River.

The settlers had paid their taxes to Utah and to Arizona, only to find they were in Nevada, where more taxes were demanded. So, after a visit from Brigham Young, whom Alva says he remembers clearly, the project was abandoned for the time being and homes, orchards and 1,000 bushels of wheat were left behind.

The Murdock children were very happy to leave and when the father looked back as they came to a rise in the ground, he could see smoke rising. When asked about it, Alva admitted he had lighted the match, so they could not decide to turn back.

It was the trip to and from the Muddy Mission and the life there that is given credit for one of the outstanding habits of Alva's life. Because of the heat and mosquitoes, most of the travel was accomplished at night. Alva drove a yoke of oxen almost the entire way, although he was just a mere lad.

In 1870, when they reached Provo, the father, knowing that there were many mouths to feed, succeeded in securing the first government contract for carrying mail from Provo, by way of Heber and Kamas to Echo. Here the boys were put to work in relays with horses.

Interest in livestock became the deciding factor in Alva's destiny and was responsible for his entry into the Uintah Basin. He and Jim Clyde undertook to ride herd on a thousand head of cattle belonging to Heber residents, grazing them in the broad expanse of Strawberry Valley, now under the waters of Strawberry Reservoir. This herd was known as the Co-op herd and gave the name to Co-op Creek, which was a favorite camping spot for the herders.

In about 1875, when the feed in Strawberry Valley seemed inadequate for the cattle, the ranchers wanted them to graze. Alva and Jim Clyde decided to investigate

the basin, where the season was a little longer, and they rode along the Strawberry River and in Sam's and Slabb Canyons.

Feed in these canyons was then luxurious, according to Alva, and the men thought that if they just owned these two canyons they would have everything any cattleman might desire. Here was born an ambition which years later was realized. Not content even with this, the two young men went on down into the basin, prospecting the entire region, much of which was held as an Indian reservation.

The final result was the leasing of the entire basin by Alva, Jim Clyde and a third man, Charles Carter, for \$1,000 a year, from the Indian agent, with the stipulation that they confine their herd to cattle, barring horses and sheep which might get mixed with stock belonging to the Indians. The following year their herd increased to 3,000 head of cattle.

When he was just a little over 20, Alva married Josephine Nicol, born January 25, 1859, in Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of Thomas and Johanna Handberg Nicol.

Alva and his wife were married in Salt Lake City on June 24, 1877, but made their home in Heber, and he recalls he was denied much of the pleasure of the usual young groom starting his home. Just three weeks after his marriage he suddenly was faced with the situation of a man whom he had hired to take care of his cattle in the basin, demanding more money, and rather than pay the increase, Alva took over the horse, saddle and provisions he had provided for the herder and went to the basin himself. Since there was no one to relieve him, he stayed there with the cattle, eventually finding himself snowed in. It was nine months before he was able to return the next spring to his bride.

Time for the next years was divided between the basin and Heber, though Alva kept his family in Heber some time. At Heber his energy took him to such occupations as timbering and saw milling.

In the meantime, Alva was becoming a man of importance in Heber, where he was constantly interested in civic improvement. Among other responsible positions there was that of early school trustee, and his interest in education never diminished. Ven-

tures there included a livery stable business and a stage line to Park City. And when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad built a branch line into Heber in 1899, it broadened the market for livestock and he took a great many selling trips East, besides supplying Park City markets with beef.

His family, too, was increasing. His first daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, was born October 30, 1878, and died a year later. Ida Josephine, now Mrs. Oscar A. Kirkham, was born July 10, 1880, followed by two other daughters, Dora and Vern.

It was in 1885, when Vern was still a little girl, that Alva decided to establish a trading post at Whiterocks and took his wife and three daughters there to live. While he operated the trading post, his wife ran a boarding house for officials of the government agency. This took much of Mrs. Murdock's time and sometimes for the entire day little Vern would be taken over by the Indians.

The keen understanding of the Indians by Joseph Stacy Murdock—his father—seemed to have been passed on to the son Alva, for he stood in good stead both in his trading with the Indians and in his many associations with them. The Indians learned to consider him a friend and adviser, and held him in so much respect that in all the years he has run cattle in the basin it has never been proven that any Indian ever killed or stole a Murdock animal. He spoke and understood their language and they regarded each other as friends.

Then came the move to the basin to establish his permanent home when it was thrown open to homesteaders in 1905. By this time he was well known and established, both in Heber and in the basin, among whites and Indians alike. He was a man of resources and accomplishments, able to see and grasp opportunities and with the resourcefulness to carry through his projects.

On the day before opening, Alva, by special permit, was allowed to come in to establish a store and other accommodations to provide for the expected settlers. He brought in two wagons and a big circus tent, which he set up beside an old cabin which he bought from an Indian, Segusie Jack. In the cabin he kept his merchandise

while the tent became a store, boarding house and community center for homesteaders who flocked in to select their lands. Later a huge bonfire was built near the tent, around which were gathered 52 men, and Dora, his daughter, the only woman on the town-site. Grant was the only boy on the camp-site. In honor of the occasion the crowd voted to call the settlement Dora, the name it carried for some time or until the post office was established under the name Theodore.

Owning the home ranch had been a dream of the family for years, and when it was finally secured on the Strawberry River, Alva and Josephine made a trip to Salt Lake and had planned a trip to the coast to improve her health. This was not to be, however, and in three weeks she was dead. Her passing occurred February 3, 1913, at the home of her son-in-law, Oscar A. Kirkham.

Alva then put all his energy into building up the ranch to make it a real home for his children and their friends. He had three summer homes built for Ida, Dora and Vern and their families, and a place of fun and entertainment in the large ranch house for his younger family, along with the work that necessarily had to be done.

After World War I, a financial crash came to Alva, as it did to many others, and he also realized that a home was not a home without a mother. So, in October, 1915, he married Ivy Stephens Lidell, and on April 7, 1919, his son, Willard S., was born.

In the meantime, many of his large family had been married and were living in homes of their own, some in the basin and others scattered about Utah and other states.

Of his 11 children, two died in infancy, and Merle and Wells as adults, Dora Ryan passing away in December, 1958. The others are Mrs. Oscar A. Kirkham, Salt Lake; Mrs. R. S. Lusty and Grant Murdock, Duchesne; Mrs. Hazel M. Murray, Willits, California; Mrs. J. C. Hansen, Helper, Utah; Ralph C. Murdock, Whitman, Nebraska; and Willard S. Murdock, Roosevelt, Utah.

Although Alva's health was failing, he was still active in civic and home affairs, and rode his favorite horse daily. At a meeting on February 2, 1944, he was elected general chairman for the Duchesne County

Fair Committee. He had also been president of the Chamber of Commerce and the year before had been chairman of the Duchesne County Stampede.

However, his family insisted he should seek medical aid in Salt Lake City, and he underwent an operation. He later was taken to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Oscar A. Kirkham, where all thought he was improving until the morning of November 1, 1944. He realized the end was near and asked Oscar to say a prayer, and a great spirit passed on.

ANDREW H. MURDOCK

Andrew H. Murdock was born November 14, 1881, at Heber, son of Joseph Stacy and Elizabeth Hunter Murdock, and was the youngest of 32 children of his father. He married Amanda Jane Horner on December 31, 1902. She died January 11, 1954. Andrew was educated in the Heber schools and was active in the sheep industry from 1909 to 1925. He purchased the Ideal Theatre in 1925, operating it until his death. At the time of his death he was survived by two sons and a daughter, Ellis and Ben Murdock and Mrs. Rhea Holm.

DAVID N. MURDOCK



David N. Murdock, eldest son of Joseph Stacy Murdock and Jane Sharp, was born April 23, 1855, at "Church Pastures," Salt Lake City, Utah. He rode horses early in life, herding cows in the foothills, always on the lookout for Indians, so he could ride fast and warn the settlers. While in Fillmore, when around 12 years of age, he was asked to take the place of a sick Pony Express rider. He rode for three months, receiving full federal pay, and bought his first pair of spurs.

"D. N." was healthy, strong, and a hard worker. His father was the first bishop in the valley. He was called away from home much of the time to assist the saints to get settled, so young David had big responsibilities in early life helping with the family. He earned money and materials working in the timber, logging, road building, and freighting. By exchanging work with other men, he managed to get a two-room house built for his mother, which is still in good condition and is occupied. With authority from President Abram Hatch, he supervised the building of the first fence around our Heber Cemetery. He loved nature. The hills, valleys, mountains, rivers and forests were his education. He had little schooling. He always liked, and owned, good horses and traveled many, many miles on horseback. He knew oxen from "A to Z."

On January 14, 1878, he married Margaret Todd. He built a good two-room frame house with red sandstone walks all around, quarried with oxen from nearby hills. He was proud to bring his bride of a year to their own home, all paid for. Together they enjoyed relatives and friends. Many times strangers, Indians, and even tramps, ate at their table. All were made welcome. He was a good provider, always ready and willing to help anyone in need. Five sons and six daughters were reared here.

He was interested in ranching, range land, cattle, horses, but he never owned sheep. He had wagons, buggies, a bicycle, only one car, and he never cared to travel in an airplane. In later years he enjoyed seeing the big tractors, trucks, steam shovels, plow scrapers, and all the modern-day road work equipment. He also was vitally interested in the big reservoirs and waterways, thinking how much easier it was to build good roads and reservoirs than in his hard-working days with horses, plows, scrapers, wagons and a road crew.

He built the biggest barn in Wasatch County, and got out all the timber with oxen and horses during the winter months. All the logs were hand-hewn. He was an expert with ax, saw and hammer. He loved to work, and enjoyed good health all his days. He also had a healthy family. He enjoyed dancing, and gave several big public dancing parties on his birthdays, hiring

two orchestras to accommodate both old and young.

He spent his eighty-fifth birthday in Los Angeles with his sons. When they asked him what he wanted for a present he said, "A new bicycle." Not many boys his age would want such a gift, but he did, and he rode it to his last days.

Early in December he had a pain. Doctors called it appendicitis and advised an operation. He got along nicely and returned home. However, within a few days complications set in. He was returned to the hospital, where he passed away on December 13, 1951, realizing one of his greatest desires—"never to outlive his usefulness."

WILLIAM H. MURDOCK

William Henry Murdock was born April 9, 1861, at American Fork, Utah County, Utah, son of Joseph Stacy and Jane Sharp Murdock. The family moved to Heber City while he was a baby and he has since made it his home. He was married July 25, 1881, to Melissa Arletta Baum, who died in 1935. They were the parents of the following children: William Preston Murdock, who married Elizabeth Page; Della Marie Murdock; Nymphus Murdock, who died during infancy; Isaac Stacy Murdock, who married Gertrude Sexton; Gertrude Murdock, who died in infancy; Wallace Murdock, who married Della McMurray; and Ruby Murdock, who married Clarence Gott.

JOHN H. MURDOCK



John Heber Murdock, son of Joseph Stacy and Eliza Clark Murdock, was born in Church Pastures, Davis County, April 28, 1854. He moved with his parents to American Fork, and in 1862 came to Wasatch County.